

Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2020

Course: Energy & Business Law
Program: MBA – Power Management
Course code: PIPM-8006
Instructions:

Semester: IV
Time: 03 Hours
Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A

(6 * 5 = 30 Marks)

	Attempt Any six Questions	Marks	CO
Q 1	Conceptually explain evolution of the Indian power industry in two phases - Pre Independence and post-Independence area till 1990 (pre-reform area pertaining to Electricity Act 1910 & 1948.	5	CO1
Q2	Describe the impact of the Electricity Act 2003 with its all segments, objectives and impacts on Indian power sector.	5	CO1
Q3	Explain and describe the role of various statutory bodies in Indian Power sector, CERC, SERC, CEA, Mop, NLDC, RLDC SLDC, CTU, and STU.	5	CO1
Q4	Write down all the 42 No. General Condition of Contracts for an Electricity power company in India.	5	CO1
Q5	Conceptually analyse and describe the failure cases of ENRON Power Company and Orissa Power Reforms with their impact on further reforms on Indian Power sector.	5	CO1
Q6	Describe the Cyber Laws in India, Cybercrimes, in reference to the Information technology Act, 2000.	5	CO1
Q7	Explain the various terms and conditions of C.E.R.C Tariff Regulations for the period (01-04-2019 to 31-03-2024).	5	CO1

SECTION B

(10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

	Attempt Any five Questions		
Q1	Analyse all the post reforms relevant regulations in Indian Power Sector till date from (1990 to 2019) with law, policies and their objectives and impacts in brief.	10	CO2
Q2	Analyse the general principles of Law of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	10	CO2
Q3	Analyse the salient features of Environment Protection Act, 1986.	10	CO2
Q4	Analyse the Levelised Generic Tariff for Various Renewable Energy technologies for the FY 2018-19 announced on 28.03.2019.by C,E,R,C,	10	CO2
Q5	Integrate, Analyse and describe the role of B.E.E and Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and its amendment in Electricity saving projects.	10	CO3
Q6	Integrate, Analyse and compare the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and L.A.R & R Act, 2013 and Amendment in 2015 in the present context of delays in Land Acquisition project cases.	10	CO3

SECTION-C

(1*20 = 20 Marks)

	Attempt Any one Question		
Q1	<p>Study the Case given below of “Restoring Angola’s Electricity Network”, And Answer the following questions.</p> <p>Angolans have suffered three decades of civil war, and only in recent years have they been able to begin the slow process of reclaiming their nation by rebuilding both the physical and social infrastructure necessary for peace, security and economic growth. A critical component of this progress is the restoration of the electricity network. The government of Angola has set a goal to provide 100 per cent electrification in urban areas and 60 per cent electrification in adjoining areas by 2012. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is assisting Angola’s government in reaching this target. A pilot project is under way to address the electrification goals, piloting innovative methods to improve electrification in the adjoining areas.</p> <p>Electricity Network in the Municipality of Kilamba Kiaxi, Luanda, Created in GIS</p> <p>To address this need, the Academy for Educational Development (AED), a leading non-profit organization working globally to improve education, health, civil society, and economic development, is working with Empresa Distribuidor de Electricidade (EDEL), Angola’s national electricity distribution company and two municipal governments to provide training in urban planning, engineering, and capacity building through the USAID-funded Angola Electricity Support Program (AESP).</p> <p>Closing Information Gaps</p> <p>Up-to-date maps are essential for planning and managing municipal infrastructure. Cadastral maps are critical for granting land titles and acquiring data necessary to establish an electricity connection. Prior to the launch of AESP, the most recent cadastral maps available in Angola dated back to 1989, a serious barrier to the design and implementation of electricity access programs.</p> <p>“Providing electricity to homes and businesses requires more than just installing poles and stringing cable,” says Joao Baptista Borges, the chief executive officer of EDEL, which provides service to more than seven million people in and around Luanda. “Maps, census, customer, and infrastructure data—which are outdated or non-existent in Angola—are fundamental in planning for and providing electricity.”</p> <p>One of the first activities under AESP was the systematic gathering of information about community resources, households, and infrastructure already in place in the pilot areas. AESP employed ArcView software to introduce its Angolan counterparts to GIS in order to develop accurate baseline information on residences and businesses in the municipalities of Kilamba Kiaxi and Viana. The information collected through surveys and site visits was added to geographic data and maps to create the most up-to-date geographic information systems for the two municipalities.</p>	20	CO4

AED selected ArcView based on Esri’s reputation and because the software is easy to use for inputting and manipulating data for utility, governmental and community use. The newly created maps contain information on land plots and existing electric networks and are providing EDEL with vital information, such as street addresses, meter numbers, and where houses are connected to the electrical system. That information will help EDEL deliver more accurate electricity bills, provide better customer service, and extend the network.

Surveyors in Kilamba Kiaksi Map the Municipality

A further breakdown of the layered datasets provides information detailing the extent of electrical infrastructure. With this information, AED and local stakeholders were able to gather and analyze trend information and establish a concrete understanding of who was benefiting from electricity, differentiating between legal and illegal connections and identifying which households were not electrified.

A Sustainable Intervention

In addition to upgrading the quality and type of information available, there is a capacity-building component to AESP. To date, EDEL and municipal government staff have been trained on the use and application of ArcView software and GIS principles. The training was so successful—and the software so useful—that EDEL has secured its own ArcView software licenses.

As this project continues, training has been expanded to local stakeholders, including small businesses, civil servants, and residents. Within a forum of open dialog and transparency, municipal governments will have increased opportunities for iterative planning, flexibility, and adjustment. This will lead not only to improved electrical infrastructure but also to increased capacity through collective engagement, planning, and improved governance practices.

Community members in the AESP pilot areas place a high value on the information that has become available to them through the application of GIS. Equipped with information, community groups and individual households are better able to communicate their needs to EDEL and advocate improved service.

GIS has forged new paths and shed new light on underutilized power sources, forecasting, and long-term capital planning. AESP has increased access to electricity or improved electricity service for more than 6,500 households. Another 25,000 households will be supplied with electricity in 2009.

Questions:

- 1. Establish the facts of the above case.
- 2. How can planning help in improving electricity service of any Nation?

Q2	Taking case study of Indian Railways, analyze the land acquisition process for joint venture projects and its associated problems	20	CO4
	The End		

